

**AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER**  
**EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS**

NO XXIX, OF VOL. XIX.  
(NO. FROM COMMENCEMENT 1911.)

## LAST DAYS OF A PIRATE.

...again on the rack ; it was

such a ther's ecords, where I found him suren  
 effort arms of sleep. There he lay the object of my  
 as this, most bitter haired? Did I strike him then

The pilory was a milder instrument than the stocks.

little is done to enlighten men, to render them  
satisfied with their employment? It will be a dis-  
tinct, day of the virtue and freedom of this land, if

...of children are kept from school ...  
...of salivating Capras, who might otherwise ...

The pillow was a similar instrument to the one

their labors to the most profitable result? How much is done by enlightened men, to render them more satisfied with their employment? It will be a dangerous day in the virtue and freedom of this land, if people

...who might come









# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1890.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The friends of this institution will be glad to learn that the bill granting it a charter has passed the Legislature, this entitles it to rank among the regular Colleges of the Country, with the power of conferring all degrees usually granted by such institutions. The Charter we understand is a good one.

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier says "A wag asked me the other day if it wouldn't be economy to establish a separate House for Men. Wise and Adams, and let them battle each other, so that the other members could get on with the business of the Nation?"

## SILK.

We particularly invite the attention of our readers to the very satisfactory, and able Report of Dr. Morrison on the Culture of Silk—a part of which we give this week. It shows in a clear and forcible manner the great inducements held out for engaging in this branch of productive industry, which requires the investment of less capital, the expenditure of a smaller amount of labor, and renders a larger proportionate profit, than any other employment now engaged in. The Report enumerates briefly some of the advantages of the Silk Culture:—In the small portion of land used, compared to the large quantity raised in our present agricultural operations, the comparatively inconsiderable quantity of labor required, and that, to some extent, of women and children, (a kind, inefficient for the common agricultural purposes), and the yield to the acre, estimated to average \$1,000 clear profit. In the adaptation of our climate and soil to the growth of the Mulberry. In the nature of the pursuit, as differing from Cotton planting, and others of the same character, in relieving the producer from a constant pressure of engagements, or consuming stock, throughout the season.

In the constant demand for the article, its uniform price, and the ease with which it may be transported to market, and finally, in the great profits realized.

These are the principle points which the Report takes hold of, and they are clearly illustrated by facts and actual computation. The subject is commanding much attention throughout the country, and is one worthy of investigation.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

It will be seen from their proceedings, that the Legislature has agreed to adjourn on next Monday. On the subject of Internal Improvement, they have as yet done nothing; much of their time, of late, in the House, and if report speaks truly, nearly all out of it, has been consumed in the consideration of the Resolutions offered by Mr. Kayser. They seemed to be the all-absorbing, and most important question in the view of the Assembly:—being now disposed of, perhaps the minor subjects of State interest, involving that of their constituents, may command a portion of their attention.

We are almost entirely without news from any quarter, no late Washington papers, and a failure in the Southern and Western mails.

67—The communication of "A Miner" has been received, and will be attended to next week.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Peace and order is again restored to the distracted councils of this State,—both branches of the Legislature have been organized and are now proceeding with business.

67—The North Carolina annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in this place commencing on the 30th inst., and continuing, it is expected, eight or ten days. Between sixty and seventy preachers will be in attendance.—Communicated.

## INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

On Saturday, the 29th ult., the Oaths of Office were administered by Judge Saunders to EDWARD B. DUDLEY, the Governor elect, in presence of the Legislature,—after which, he pronounced the following address:

"In accordance, Gentlemen, with the intimation you have conveyed to me, and in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I appear before you this day, and have sealed with the solemnity of my oath my faith to the Laws and Constitution of our beloved State. The occasion and the rites are most imposing. Religion lends her aid to patriotism, and in the presence of the Most High, we pledge upon the Altar of our country, our best efforts for her welfare.

But you must allow me to embrace the occasion, to express to our common constituents, the emotion which fills me at this renewed evidence of their regard. To have been selected once, for the highest office in the People's gift, was enough for mere ambition, but to have been preferred a second time, and over one of the most distinguished sons of the State, stamps my public course and my political principles with the general approbation, and is too gratifying for any effort of language to express.

Allow me, Gentlemen, to ask your aid, and to make you the heralds of my gratitude. Say to our common constituents, that the obligations they have imposed on me are a constant and feeling memorial of my duties—that the same interests and the same destiny bind us together forever—that the character of our common ancestry shall meet no reproach in my person, but shall guarantee a faithful discharge at least of my Executive duties.

But, Gentlemen, I am far from looking to my election as a mere personal triumph. It stands on much higher ground; for it is, in my estimation, the triumph of law and order over the doctrine of the most pernicious and disorganizing tendency. A spirit of bold disorder, of daring and licentiousness, is abroad in our country and threatens the stability of our institutions. We are witnesses of the People against the Bank. The People against the Aristocracy. The People against the King. And this is the worst of all, a European origin, and

has been introduced by foreigners into our country. How the time and the day, they have spent, and then to the disorganization of their disordered purposes, and an effort has been made to introduce into our State these licentious tendencies.

But, thanks to the public conscience and intelligence, never was mischief more signally rebuffed. Our People are not yet steeped so deeply in moral or political profligacy, as to exact laws and great privileges, but to abrogate them. They are yet to learn that it is right or just to encroach, at one moment, charters, investing rights and property, and, at the next, to render them valueless by denunciation, or to destroy them by violence.

As to our Aristocracy, gentlemen, I need not tell you that our Institutions neither legalize nor recognize its existence; that it lives but in the diseased fancy of the worthless and envious leveller, who, despairing to elevate himself, seeks to pull down others to his own poor standard. We have no Aristocracy but that which superior industry, intelligence and moral worth confer, and of that, what Government would not be justly proud?

But, gentlemen, there is danger in this wanton madness; and it is our duty, as Patriots, as faithful Representatives of the people, to warn and to admonish them of the brooding mischief. Error and vice should not be made the synonyms of truth and virtue. The moral sense of the community cannot be trifled with, with impunity; it may become blunted and corrupted, for constant attrition will affect the soundest substances. Then, let us teach the mere partizan, and the unprincipled demagogue, that the end cannot justify the means; that, by destroying the landmarks between right and wrong, he is sapping the very foundation of our Government, and can receive no countenance from us who have sworn, this day, faithfully to execute the Law. The man who could direct public odium and public violence, by whatever indirection, against one of the legalized institutions of the land, betrays that destitution of principle which fits him for crime and outrage of every character; and he who could hurl a fire-brand against a Chartered company, would, be assured, to accomplish an end, desecrate the very Chamber in which you sit.

I have addressed you, gentlemen, so recently and so fully upon our domestic and general interest, that it is unnecessary to trespass further on your indulgence. It is enough for me to add, that my views upon these subjects remain, not only unaltered, but strengthened by daily observation; and that I am firmly convinced, that our social and political depression can only be redeemed by a thorough reform of our Currency, the adoption of a liberal system of Internal Improvement, and by the establishment of Common Schools. That my suggestions upon these subjects, have not met your ready concurrence, is only a matter of regret to me, because I believe that the honor and welfare of our beloved State are dependent upon their adoption.

## CONGRESS.

We have received no late Washington papers and consequently are uninformed of the progress of business in Congress lately.

In the Senate there has been a good deal done, the present Session and little said. In the House of Representatives, a great deal said and little done, with the exception of the Abolition Resolutions, well settled.

In the Senate on the 17th ult., the Committee of Finance to whom was referred the Bill for a reduction and graduation of the prices of public lands, with instruction to consider in a financial point of view, and as to its probable effect on the Revenue, made a report, strongly recommending the passage of the Bill.

In the House of Representatives a petition from Massachusetts was presented, praying Congress to establish an international intercourse with Hayti. After a struggle they were referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. It is very much to be desired that the Female sympathizing societies, who are petitioning so benevolently, and also Mr. Adams, were in the midst of their black friends in Hayti,—it would be an excellent riddance for the Country, and afford them every opportunity for the confirmation and exercise of the social relations so much desired.

OTTO.—The Inaugural address of Gov. Shannon of this State, contains some just, and excellent reflections on the character of our Government. If the whole document is of the same tone as the portions we have read,—it is such as will meet the approbation of all State Rights men. The extract given below expresses sentiments in reference to a strict construction of the Constitution, eminently correct, and points out the real evils that threaten shipwreck to the noble vessel which is freighted with the destiny of the Republic; they are the true State Rights Republican doctrines for which we are contending,—we hail such professions with gladness, come from what quarter they may. All who thus boldly denounce the latitudinarian constructions of National Federalism are with us, and so long as they continue so to do, we rejoice in their ascendancy—by what party name soever they are called.

Speaking of the letter of the Constitution, he says: "The departure from these principles in the administration of the general government, has led us into all the internal difficulties which we have been compelled to encounter from the first organization of the government, up to the present time. It was a deviation from these principles that led to the Alien and Sedition laws, to a charter of a United States Bank, to the passage of tariff laws, not for revenue—but protection; and to a wild and extravagant system of internal improvement by the federal government. These measures have been a fruitful source of strife and controversy among the States, and some of them have, on several occasions, threatened the dissolution of the Union. On the contrary, while the federal government has confined itself to the expressly delegated powers, and refrained from the exercise of all doubtful ones, the whole machinery of our government has worked well, and every thing gone on harmoniously. So long as the government is administered on these principles, so long will this Union stand a beacon light to the friends of liberty throughout the world. But so soon as we venture into that boundless and unknown sea of implied powers, the vessel of State will be exposed every moment to shipwreck and destruction. Let us learn wisdom from the experience of the past, and pursue the sure and certain path to national union, prosperity and happiness."

Mr. Shannon has again written a letter, and sent it to John Quincy Adams. The letter would be worth publishing in juxtaposition with the one we did not overtake in 1858. We were so desirous to great others in 1857, by previous correspondence, and therefore, sought to derive all means to the attainment of the foreign debt. The Banks ought not to remain open payments till another crop had been raised, and the National Bank chartered, otherwise ruinous would be fruitless and temporary. A. I. M. Biddle, have been the great cause of the suspension, have saved the Banks, saved the Government, saved the planters, saved the Nation, and having thus set all the rest of the world right, I shall turn the universe from off my shoulders, and sit down again on the back of Biddle's elephant, from which I have recently fallen, and sit in now in the shade of State banking, from which the necessities of a nation had drawn me. This is Mr. Biddle's last.—*Charleston Mercury.*

## From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

### LAFAYETTE COURSE.

Tuesday, 24 Day—two mile heats—purse \$400. Six horses were entered for this purse, and the race was decided as follows:  
Lovell & Hammond's b. f. Polly Green, 4 years old, by Charles, out of Polly Fancham, 50 lbs.  
Col. Hampton's imp. b. f. Lily, 4 years old, by the Colonel, out of Fleur de Lis, 115 lbs.  
J. Morrison's b. g. Jim Kearney, 4 yrs. old, by Medley, out of Kate Kearney, 90 lbs.  
G. Edmonson's g. m. Allie Ann, 4 years old, by Director, Jr. dam by old Gallie, 90 lbs.  
A. Jeter's c. h. Henry Bower, 5 years old, by Eclipse, dam the Maid of Loch, 115 lbs.  
M. R. Smith's ch. c. Boots, 4 years old, by Bertrand, Jr. dam Mary Frances, 102 lbs. dist.  
Time first heat 2m. 50s.—second 2m. 42s.

Wednesday, 25 day—3 mile heats—purse \$700. This race resulted as follows:

W. Hampton's imp. b. f. Emily, 4 years old, by Emolus, out of Elizabeth by Rainbow, twenty-nine lbs.  
Wm. McCargo's b. h. Billy Towns, 4 years old, by imp. Filds, dam by Virginia, 160 lbs.  
Morrison's b. g. Major Jones, 4 years old, by Andrew, out of the dam of Vortmann, 90 lbs.  
Iverson & Bonner's ch. h. Liewood, 4 years old, by Wild Bill, dam by Old Fencer, 102 lbs.  
G. Edmonson's br. m. Charlotte Barnes, 5 yrs. old, by Bertrand, dam by Sir Archy, 100 lbs.  
Time, 1st heat, 3m. 5s.; second, 3m. 5s.

Thursday, 4th Day—4 mile heats—purse \$1200. The following horses have been entered for this day's purse.

1. W. Hampton's imp. b. c. Monarch, 4 years old, by Priam, out of Dolphin by Whistler. Dams blue.  
2. Hammond & Lovell's ch. c. Gerow, 4 years old, by Henry, dam by Eclipse. White and blue.  
3. Dr. Guignard's ch. g. Clodhopper, 6 years old, pedigree unknown. Black and red.  
The race is to come off at 1 o'clock.

The General Brown.—The number of lives lost by the explosion on this boat is ascertained to have been thirty-five. Out of twenty-nine cabin passengers only nine escaped. There were five ladies on board, who, being in the after cabin, were not injured.

## [From our Fayetteville Correspondence.]

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 28, 1889.

This being Christmas week very little business has been done—but few wagons in, compared with last 6 or 7. The prices in our last have been fully maintained on all articles of produce. Only a small quantity of Cotton has arrived during the week, but a much better feeling is had with regard to that article. Sales at 100 a 114. Flaxseed, at 55 a 62. Sales also of the article per cart of 7 bushels, delivered on board at wheat, \$12 50.

There has been a considerable fall of snow followed by rain, which has put our River in very good, and our streets in very bad order.

Exchange on the North 1 per cent.

No arrivals since our last. The steamer, Henrietta, with boat Nelson in tow are on their way up, expected to arrive this P. M., having Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. for sundry Merchants here and in the country; among which are, Cowles & Wilson, J. Hampton, J. Douthett, Oliver & Ewing, T. L. Cowan, J. & R. Sloan, J. A. Mebane, Clingan & Jarrot, Rowell & King, Reeves & Co. of the interior.

Departed, since our last, steamer Henrietta, with boat Mesenger, also, steamer Cotton Plant, all having Cotton, Flaxseed, Flour, Wheat, Peas, Tobacco, &c. for Merchants of this place.

P. S. The steamer Henrietta and boat Nelson, have just arrived, 7 o'clock, P. M.

## UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 16th instant, by Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN, to Miss ELIZABETH WALTON, daughter of William Walton.

In this County, on the 27th ult., by John Cunningham, Esq., Mr. GEORGE L. SWINE, to Miss ELLEN COZORT.

## DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Montgomery co., on the morning of the 1st inst. Mrs. H. HARRIS, consort of Mr. Daniel Harris, aged about 40 years.

In Orange county, on Saturday evening, the 8th ultimo, Miss ELIZABETH RUFFIN, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, in the 15th year of her age.

## New Goods.

JACOB WINECOFF & Co. RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends in general, that they have just received at their old stand at Edmonson's mill, Calverton, 10 miles North-west of Concord, a new stock of

Fall and Winter Goods comprising almost every article usually required for the use of country, which they offer at the usual prices—Cheaper than ever before, so to punctual delivery on a credit of twelve months. We return our sincere thanks to our customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit the same.

January 4, 1890.

## Warrants for Sale Here.

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## IN SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Holt presented a Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their best endeavors to have a law passed, directing the coinage of small change at the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in this State; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Ribelin, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving Magistrates power, to act on accounts as high as one hundred dollars, and no higher.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Carson, a bill to modify the act granting Banking privileges to the Charlotte and Cincinnati Rail Road Company; by Mr. Cherry, a bill to punish persons who may maliciously obstruct any Rail Road in North Carolina; by Mr. Rabun, a bill making an appropriation to aid in cutting a road from the Old Fort in Buncombe, through the Swannano Gap. These bills passed their first reading.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, was amended, and passed its second reading, 25 to 21, after having been ably advocated by Messrs. Slough, Taylor and Cherry.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the High Shoals Manufacturing Company; the engrossed bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Western Steam Boat Company; and the engrossed bill to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company, were severally read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gilliam presented a bill to amend the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear.

The Resolution from the Senate, proposing an adjournment sine die on the 7th January, was debated at some length, and finally adopted by a vote of 65 to 40.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Resolutions reported by the Committee of Internal Improvement, Mr. Caldwell, of Iredell, in the Chair. Mr. Gilliam spoke at considerable length, in favor of the claims of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company; and Mr. Reid made a speech in favor of the Western and Cape Fear Road; after which, the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

## EVENING SESSION.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company was read the second time. Mr. Amis moved to amend the bill, by adding the following section:

"Be it further enacted, that the said Corporation shall be subject to the repeal, alteration or amendment of subsequent Legislatures."

This amendment gave rise to considerable debate in which Messrs. Amis, Brumwell and Boyden participated. It was rejected 52 to 15.

## IN SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 29.

The bill making a further appropriation of \$75,000 for re-building the Capitol, was also discussed. Messrs. Dockery and Cooper opposed any further appropriation for the purpose, the latter suggesting the propriety of purchasing a cheaper building, and selling the Capitol. Messrs. Whitaker and Edwards replied, defending the bill, and it was then, for the present, laid upon the table.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A good deal of private business was done, after which the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, Mr. Caldwell in the Chair, on the Internal Improvement Resolutions. Mr. Boyden addressed the House at considerable length in favor of the whole system, but, particularly, in support of the Western and Cape Fear Road. He was followed by Mr. Graham, (Speaker) who was in favor of the whole system, but his remarks were particularly directed to an amendment, submitted by him, proposing the construction





# THE MEMORIES OF SONG.

Oh! song has many memories,  
And they run within the heart,  
Till bid by a tuneful voice to rise,  
Then forth to the light they start,  
Waking long banished thoughts and ties  
By their sweet and potent art.

I love to hear that simple strain,  
It is passing dear to me;  
I sing it free from care or pain  
When a babe at my mother's knee,  
And it gives me back the glow again  
Of my joyous infancy.

That choral song, with its playmates gay,  
I have poured in childhood's hours,  
When we homeward sped at the close of day,  
 Laden with wreaths of flowers;  
And my heart responds to its gentle sway,  
Like a rose to the summer showers.

That lay I sang in my girlhood's spring,  
To a dawning throng around;  
But my voice was faint and faltering,  
It had not its usual sound,  
And my eyes with tears were glistening,  
And I bent them on the ground.

That hymn was sighed in murmurs low  
By my dying friend at even;  
But earth no more shall her accents know,  
For the hush to her is given  
To raise her sweet thanksgiving now  
With the seraph choir of heaven.

That solemn strain first met my ear  
When the abbey's aisle I trod;  
How I paused in silent awe to hear,  
How I soared beyond the sod,  
And seemed to breathe in a purer sphere,  
And to draw more nigh to God.

Those thoughts oft come my spirits o'er,  
And they seem my mind to soothe,  
Each gives in turn from its precious store  
Records of love and truth;  
And the sunny season they restore  
Of my bright and early youth.

Oh! time the magic cannot chill  
That to spells like these belong,  
And I smile amid the strife and ill  
Of the world's deluding throng,  
For my heart renews its verdure still  
In the Memories of Song.

# SCRAPS.

## GOING, GOING, GONE.

A gentleman, hailing from New York, and answering to the rapid name of George Gallop, was brought up for unskillful drinking. When overhauled, for the last time, at the corner of Prince and Hanover streets, he stated that he was an auctioneer from New York, and, being a stranger in this city, had forgot his number. The Charley wanted some proof of his profession, and proposed, "as a test of his quality," that he should sell the lamp-post close by. Gallop leaped at the proposition, and trotting up to the post, commenced selling in New York style, thus:

"Gentlemen, please give your attention while I sell this lamp-post, and gas light and contents—all good as new, and some a little better. The light is brilliant, as you can see, gentlemen.—What's offered, who'll give me a bid?—willing to commence with a low sum, to give every one a chance. Am I offered a quarter?—a quarter is offered—half, shall I have it?—the post alone is worth ten times the money, gentlemen, even for old iron—might, with little alteration be made into a ship's cannon, or a field-piece for the Texian or Florida market. A half I'm offered—who'll say another? Five-eighths it is, then—who'll say another?—I have it—who'll say a dollar?—quick, or you'll lose it. Thank you, sir, that shows some spirit.

"A dollar—two bidders—who goes the other quarter? The light is warranted not to go out—till the gas is all gone. Speak quick, then—a quarter I have—just see, how the light sparkles—the pleasure of looking at it burning so brightly, is worth twice the sum bid. Yes, look, now—if the properties of gas had been discovered when the Universe was created, the celestial machinery of the sun, moon, and stars, would not have been needed, nor would it have been necessary to grow up the giants we read of, to nail up stars on dark nights. Neither should we have had occasion to study astronomy, or bother our heads about centripetal or centrifugal forces. Any one go to the half, then—the dollar and a half? Going, going—have you all done, gentlemen!—gone—one dollar and a half—it is yours, sir—cash."

It is needless to say he was let off.

A Match for Jonathan.—A gentleman near Wixworth had a mind for a sparrow pudling, so he rubbed the hedge over with bird-lime, thinking in the morning to have plenty of game; but to his astonishment, when day light dawned, and he looked out, the hedge was gone! for the sparrows had alighted on it in such quantities, that fearing to be boiled or baked, when they found it held them fast, as a last resource, they flew away with it.

Comedians.—Why are caterpillars like buck-wheat?—Dye give it up? No I don't—it is because they make the butter fly!

Justice and generosity, rightly blended, constitute a dignified character; but certainly so far as a person is more just than generous, or more generous than just, that character is defective.

Seneca has very elegantly said that malice drinks one half of its poison.

The bee and the butterfly are both busy bodies, but they are differently employed.

By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over, says Lord Bacon, he is superior.

A German translated Cato's soliloquy from the French into Dutch, which on being restored to its native language, the following line,  
"I must be as Plato, then reason'st well,"  
reads literally,  
"Just so; Myrbaer Plato, you're quite right."

Wellington.—Misfortune never came singly, as the man said when he fell overboard, reaching after his hat.

I know that face, as the mayor said when he sentenced him for thirty days in Moyamensing.

I saw into it, as the blind man said when the fellow wanted to cheat him.

How I hate to see a dandy, as the loafer said when he borrowed the second hand pantaloons.

Don't tickle me so, as the chap said to the hangman when he was fixing the rope round his neck.

It's nothing when you're used to it, as the loafer said when he got into the black Maria.

I'm for a division, as the man said when the shark got hold of him.

That's coming to a point, as the thief said when the gentleman asked him for the money he took.

# PROSPECTUS

Of a new paper in the town of Wilmington, N. C.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in this town, a Newspaper to be called the  
"WILMINGTON WEEKLY CHRONICLE."

IT is confidently believed, that Wilmington has passed its lowest point of depression, and that its progress henceforth must be upward, and onward, to a prosperity unknown in its former history. Its importance, as connected with the works of a public character now nearly completed, and those projected with a prospect of ultimate accomplishment, is certainly becoming daily more and more apparent. The efforts too, which are making to improve the port and its various passages, as well as to make known its present great advantages, must tend to increase the consequence of Wilmington as a commercial mart. It is therefore thought that two papers should, and will be sustained here.

As regards the principles which will govern the subscriber in the performance of his editorial duties, it will of course be expected that he should make them public in the most explicit manner.

In the first place, then, as that may be by many deemed of the most importance, his political principles coincide with those entertained generally by the Whig party of the Union. For names, he professes to have little reverence, farther than the individuals who bear them evince a devotion to, and a willingness to make sacrifices for their country. He will not however, under any circumstances, become the mere partisan. He will not consent to advocate measures, adverse to the dictates of his deliberate judgment, no matter by whom proposed, or by whom sustained. Believing that the present cause of the Whig party is the cause of truth, the cause of patriotism, the cause of good government, he will advocate its doctrines with firmness, but with candor, and with zeal, but with proper deference to the opinions of political opponents.

The great interest of Internal Improvement of North Carolina, claim and shall receive from the subscriber a warm and hearty support. In striving to uphold and advance these interests, he will not be governed by sectional feelings or circumscribed notions. The energy of his purpose, and the labor of his affections, shall be given to raise high the prosperity of North Carolina, "one and indivisible."

Education, Common School Education, as another element of vast importance to the well being of the State, will also find in the Editor of the Chronicle an earnest co-laborer with others, for the general diffusion of its benefits, and an untiring agent for the spread of its mighty influences.

The Chronicle will be at all times a supporter of the supremacy of the laws—of good morals—and constantly endeavor to inculcate on the public mind, correct ideas on all subjects which it discusses.

It will likewise be a vehicle of commercial, mercantile, local and miscellaneous intelligence, to all which shall be given close attention as to fullness and accuracy.

The terms of the paper are fixed at \$2 50 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.—The publication will commence as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

It will be of the super royal size, or about that of the Advertiser, and printed on good paper, with new type ASA A. BROWN."

# TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be post paid.

# SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at 111 old business of

# STONE-CUTTING.

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about 1/4 mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from \$2 to \$2.50; DOOR-SILLS from \$2 to \$3; DOOR STEPS \$1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from \$10 to \$15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS \$20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County April 13 1838. 12m

# GROCERIES, & C.

THE Subscriber has just received from Charleston, Cognac Brandy, first quality, Old Whiskey, very superior, by the gallon or qt. Madeira Wine, and brown Sugar, of different qualities, Coffee of first quality, Spanish Segars, Pilot Bread, Soda Biscuit, and Crackers, Raisins; Salad Oil, &c.

All of which he offers for sale upon very reasonable terms.—Beware taken in exchange for goods, or the market price paid in cash. ANDRE MATHIEU.

Salisbury, Dec. 20.

# Fire! Fire!!

THE small house situated on the corner of Main st. directly opposite Wm. Chambers, Esq., and nearly opposite the branch of the Cape Fear Bank in this town, heretofore known as a Cabinet making Shop, may still be known as such; and the Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he is prepared to execute every variety of work in his line at a very reduced price. The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, ready made, a small supply of

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, &c.; and will, when it is convenient, take Country produce, Plank and Scantlin in exchange for work.

WARREN GREEN.

Dec. 27, 1838.



The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our temperament of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loses his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me expense to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, subserves this homily on so plain and hackneyed a subject? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not fee physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physics it is requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not all ways employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always doing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all. Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peters' Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peters?

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. The *VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS* pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the *primum via* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes avander life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without mauling soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the *Vegetable Bilious Pills*, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert. Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills; they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mealy; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

# PROSPECTUS of the Southern Literary Messenger. E. W. WHITE, Editor and Proprietor.

THIS is a monthly Magazine, devoted chiefly to Literature, but occasionally finding room also for articles that fall within the scope of SCIENCE; and not professing an entire disdain of tasteful selections, though its matter has been, as it will continue to be, in the main, original.

Party Politics and controversial Theology, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in moral science, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of more valuable matter to which they adhere; but when ever that happens, they are incidental only; not primary. They are drawn, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore wherewith it is incorporated.

Reviews and Critical Notices, occupy their due space in the work; and it is the Editor's aim that they should have a threefold tendency—to convey, in a condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed,—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon that large number, which merit only to be burned. In this age, of publications that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every undiscriminating student, IMPARTIAL CRITICISMS, governed by the views just mentioned, is one of the most inestimable and indispensable of auxiliaries, to him who does wish to discriminate.

ESSAYS, and TALKS, having in view utility or amusement, or both—HISTORICAL SKETCHES—AND REMINISCENCES of events too minute for History, yet elucidating it, and heightening its interest,—may be regarded as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenous Poetry, enough is published—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and to cultivate the growing poetical taste and talents of our country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strife;—The soft, assuasive influence of Literature is needed, to allay that fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting abroad.—They should be driven, by indignant rebuke, or leashed by ridicule, into their fitting haunts. Ignorance lingers it over an immense proportion of our people.—Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood, like a portentous cloud, over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be employed, than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger; if that plan be but carried out in practice!

The South peculiarly requires such an agent. In all the Union, South of Washington, there are but two Literary periodicals! Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste, of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? No: for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least an equality with our brethren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt, affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this local want, that the word *SOUTHERN* was engrained on the name of this periodical; and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the Editor's fervent wish, to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever, in the golden bands of mutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw, much of his choicest matter thence; and happy indeed will be deemed himself, should his pages, by making each region know the other better, contribute in any essential degree to dispel the lowering clouds that now threaten the peace of both, and to brighten and strengthen the sacred ties of fraternal love.

The *SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER* has now completed its fourth volume. How far it has acted out the ideas here uttered, is not for the Editor to say. He believes, however, that it falls not farther short of them, than human weakness usually makes Practice fall short of Theory.

December, 1838.

# Look at This.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his

**CHAIR MAKING SHOP,**

to the house formerly occupied by Mr. David Watson as a Cabinet-Shop, on Main Street, near the Salisbury Hotel, where he is prepared to obey all orders in the

**CHAIR AND CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,**

with promptness, and execute, with improvement, every variety of Chair and Cabinet work, at reduced prices. Plank, scantling and country produce taken in exchange for work, at liberal prices.

WM. ROWZEE

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1838.



RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends in general, that they have just received their supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS, comprising all most every article usually kept in this section of country, which they offer upon the usual terms,—cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers upon a credit of twelve months. Just received a choice selection of the best

# Het Anker Bolting Cloths,

with a good supply of

**BOREEN WIRE;**

all of which they will dispose of upon the most favorable terms. C. & B. tender their thanks to their friends and customers, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Dec. 1, 1838.

# New Goods.

Just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, the following articles:

200 sacks Liverpool Salt, large sizes.  
10 hhds. Sugar.  
2 do N. Orleans Molasses.  
2 casks Rice.  
48 bags Coffee.  
20 boxes best bunch Raisins.  
10 casks Cheese.  
50 boxes glass, 8 by 10.  
500 lbs. Putty.  
75 kegs white Lead.  
1 bbl. Dutch Madder.  
12 Mill Saws.  
10 cross cut do.  
50 bottles Rowan's Tonic Mixture.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Dec. 20, 1838.

**Goelick's Matchless Sanative.**  
THE above Medicine is for Sale at the Post Office Cotton Grove, Davis county, By JAMES WISEMAN, Agent.

# TAILORING BUSINESS. C. F. PRICE.

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and elsewhere, that he still continues to carry on the above Business at his old stand in Concord, N. H., of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will at all times, ready to

# Cut, make or Repair.

any work in his line. His long experience in the trade, the pains he is now taking to recover the fashions from Philadelphia and New York, and to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be

# NEWEST FASHION.

Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the improved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 20, 1838.

# SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is engaged on the

**Stone Cutting Business,**

and is ever ready to execute, in a very manner, all descriptions of work in his line, as

**Gold Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window Sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones,** are executed in a very rare style. His gift for Mill-Stones is good.—Mr. Phillips also wishes to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds. He will Engrave marble as neatly, and as cheap as Tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. Charges shall always be reasonable, and accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in this line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Phillips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1838.

# Notice.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for upwards of three years in the improved plan of BUSHING and other Machinery when worn, or broken, or as also the bush for the Spindle and Lat, run lighter and steeper than those on the old plan. Cranks and Gudgeons are moved when run on these Bushes and links.

Any person wishing to procure machinery of this kind, can be supplied by making application to the subscriber by letter, at Mocksville, Davis county, N. C.

L. M. GILLES.

September 20, 1838.

THE Subscriber would refer any one wishing information on the subject, to Dr. AVERTIS, one of the Editors of the "Carolinian."

# GOELICK'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

For Sale at the Post-Office, Fallstown, Fallstown county, N. C.

By JNO. YOUNG, Agent.

August 17, 1838.

# COPAL Varnish, English putty.

Copial Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Putty, Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Varnish for Carriage makers, Japan varnish for painting for Cabinet makers, Sizing for Cabinet makers, made and sold, wholesale or retail.

By C. C. HARRISON.

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1838.

# Dr. Pleasant Henderson.

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the Office of the late Dr. Mitchell.

Salisbury, May 18, 1838.

# OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings may be brought to us; such as old cotton waste, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and pay one cent per pound.

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838.

# NEW FASHIONS, FOR FALL & WINTER 1838.

# HORACE H. BEARD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main Street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ready to execute the orders of his customers in style and manner not surpassed by any tailor in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

Cutting garments of all kinds attended promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at times to country tailors, and instructions given cutting.

[Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.]

# NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of administration on the Estate of Mary Brim, late of the last County Court for Rowan, requests all persons indebted to said Mary Brim, dec'd., to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law properly authenticated, otherwise they will be pleaded in Bar of their recovery.

R. W. LONG, Adm'r.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 13, 1838.

# Private Entertainment.

# THOS. FOSTER.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. Murphy, in the town of Mocksville, Davis county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is comfortable and in the business part of the town. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to give satisfaction to all who may call on him. T A B L E will at all times be supplied with the best country affords, and his B A R will be supplied with the choicest Liquors. His Tables are safe and well supplied with good food, and attended by a first rate Housekeeper.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838.

# Warrants for Sale.